

CHANG HSUN OUT FOR MONARCHY, NISHIH-CHUNG TELLS CHINA PRESS INTERVIEWER! 'But We Are For The Republic With A New Parliament,' Adds Anhui Chief!

LI'S RESIGNATION ONLY STOPPED AT THE LAST MOMENT

Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and Lu Yung-ting
Successfully Intervene

THEIR PROPOSALS

Urge Dissolution Of Parliament As Against Restoration Of Manchus

NO PREMIER YET

Li Ching-hsi Definitely Declines Office; Now Want Wang Shih-chien

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, June 5.—The resignation of President Li was stopped at the last moment by Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and Lu Yung-ting, whose suggestions for a solution of the crisis and the preservation of the President's position were the dissolution of Parliament and no restoration of the Manchu Emperor. This joint action by three important military leaders may save the President's position at a critical time.

The latest addition to the list of protesters is General Li Chang-tai, of the Eighth Division, stationed near Tientsin, while the Commanders of the First and Twelfth Divisions in Peking petitioned the President, today, urging Parliament's dissolution at once, so as to open peace negotiations.

The Provisional Government at Tientsin has not been established yet.

Li Ching-hsi Refuses Office

Peking, June 5.—Owing to the strict rebel censorship, very few telegrams are reaching Peking from loyal provinces. Nevertheless, two somewhat belated messages have been received, protesting against the rebellious action of the Tsuchuns—one from the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan and the other from the Occupation Commissioner of the Szechuen frontiers.

Li Ching-hsi having definitely refused the Premiership, the President is now again endeavoring to persuade General Wang Shih-chien to accept the post.

Martial Law in Tientsin

Tientsin is practically under martial law. The newspapers have been cautioned by the Chief of Police, Yang I-tse, to be careful in their comments on the situation.

General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor at Mukden, has arrested a special delegate who was despatched by President Li Yuan-hung to see him, before the outbreak of the rebellion. Explaining the arrest, General Chang Tso-lin says that the present movement is being carried out by the united action of the provinces and the other side is secretly plotting and may have sent out treacherous plans.

"A few days ago, Major-General Chow Wen, from the President's Office, attempted to induce me to recant. I have, therefore, arrested him, in order to prevent the spread of sedition. Only in this way can we find a speedy solution of the present situation. The resolutions passed by the conferences at Haichowfu and Tientsin have been duly carried out in this province."

Arrest Bank Governor

Peking, June 4.—Mr. Hsu En-yuan, the Governor of the Bank of China, was arrested this afternoon, charged with giving financial support to the rebels, but it is reported that he was subsequently released. The charge appears grotesque, in view of the fact that the Bank of China is entrusted with paying the

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Uncensored Cables Making Russian Situation Appear Worse Than It Actually Is

Is London's View; Conditions Constantly Change And Rumor Is Rife; Hopeful of Kerensky's Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—The news from Petrograd continues to be confusing. The latest report is that Russian warships are en route to Petrograd, in order that the crews may demand the re-election of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, which they allege consists of little bourgeois and the handing over of the Tsar.

In connection with the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd, it is important to remember that there is no censorship. Hence, all sorts of reports, with which Petrograd is filled, and which, in the present constantly changing conditions, are unsuitable, may be cable without hindrance.

Hope in Kerensky

Reassuring features of the situation are M. Kerensky's reception by the armies and his speeches on the subject and also the fact that the Peasants' Congress has shown itself strongly against a separate peace and, by overwhelming majorities, has elected men like M. Kerensky to its Executive, while extremists like Maxim Gorky and Lenin only polled a few votes.

On the other hand, the reports from Cronstadt and those regarding the economic situation are somewhat disquieting. Cronstadt is filled with extremists and visionaries, led by a youthful chemist student, named Lamanoff. These threaten to land sailors in Petrograd and overthrow the Government.

The latter, however, supported by the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, is determined not to flinch and is confident of gaining the upper hand.

Germans Withdrawing

Petrograd, June 4.—Prisoners and escaped Russian prisoners all bear witness to the fact that the Germans have practically evacuated their rear on the Russian front and are throwing all their available forces and also part of their heavy artillery from Dvinsk on to the French front. The same state of affairs is noted on the Rumanian front, from whence the younger contingents of German troops are being sent via Bukharest to France.

A deserter belonging to the Austrian artillery has affirmed that great numbers of the horses of the Austrian artillery are succumbing, owing to lack of fodder.

The Russians at Riga detained a Saxon Lieutenant named Rabenek, who came into the Russian lines with provocative proposals for a separate peace. German aeroplanes dropped demands for his return by June 6, otherwise he would be terribly avenged. The Russians replied that Rabenek had been regarded as a deserter and sent to the interior of Russia.

Army's Power Increasing

Kieff, June 3.—M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, replying to speeches made by military delegates, said that, after touring the whole of Russia

and the fronts, he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the army was the laborious travail of New Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army is increasing every day, based on new and intelligent discipline and fraternisation with the enemy has completely ceased. M. Kerensky reviewed the troops, who gave him an ovation.

Land Agitation in Russia

(Daily Mail Correspondent)

Petrograd, April 24.—While naturally attention has been fixed on Petrograd, which has been the scene of the greatest political activity, yet some attention should be given to other parts of Russia.

The south-west corner of Russia, especially Bessarabia, has always been highly reactionary. Energetic measures have been taken by the Odessa military authorities to put down a counter-revolutionary movement, mostly in the district of Bielesti, but generally the peasantry are taking up a waiting attitude.

Peasants' conferences, to which delegates have been sent from the villages, or the smallest administrative units, are being organized in each Government throughout Russia to discuss the peasants' requirements.

News reaches me from Saratoff that the agrarian agitation has reached considerable proportions. In the Balashoff, Petrovsk, and Saratoff districts. Under the influence of soldiers on leave, peasants have passed resolutions at skhodki (meetings), confiscating pomashik lands (holdings). These resolutions were put into force by their proceeding to take possession. The peasants drive off the landowners, the laborers saying that they themselves will do the sowing. But owing to lack of seed this is impossible. As a dry east wind is fast hardening the ground, this conduct is likely to prevent sowing at the proper time, hence possibly there will be a serious shortage in the crops. The authorities are using persuasive measures, which it is hoped will have the necessary effect.

The Saratoff Government has ever been somewhat turbulent, for the people have an independence of their own. Social democratic ideas were first formulated in a program here. Hence too much importance must not be given to the movement in this Government or to the reactionary attempts in Bessarabia, which is not representative of Russia.

Yesterday I witnessed an interesting short ceremony on the Champ de Mars here. The British and French delegations in the name of the democracies of the two countries placed silver wreaths on the grave of the victims of the revolution. About 15,000 people were present. The most distinctive feature was the extraordinarily good order maintained by the crowd under the direction of a few militiamen.

Venezuela Dampens German Hopes There

Benevolently Neutral to United States, She Will Never Allow U-Boat Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 3.—The Venezuelan Minister denies that Venezuela has turned over to Germany control of the island of Santa Margarita. He says that Venezuela is benevolently neutral to the United States and will never grant a submarine base to Germany.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, June 4.—The revised final count of the Federal Elections gives the following results: 53 Nationalists, being Coalitionists under the leadership of Mr. W. M. Hughes, 22 Laborites in the House of Representatives and 24 Nationalists and 13 Laborites in the Senate.

German Naval Expert Says U-Boats Failure

Capt. Persius Admits They Cannot Secure Victory; Publication Confiscated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—The German Government confiscated an entire issue of the Vossische Zeitung, in which the naval expert, Captain Persius, admitted that submarines would not be able to secure victory for Germany.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—A Russian official communiqué reports: Our scouts, surmounting four rows of wire entanglements at Nemossor, in the direction of Kovel, dispersed the barrier guard. We penetrated the entanglements and drove the enemy out of their trenches in the region of Pnev, in the Carpathians.

Brazil Giving Allies Use Of 42 Interned German Ships Seized

No Idea Of Confiscation, Says President; Will Consider Compensation Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that it is certain that Brazil will utilize all her resources for the war. With a population of twenty million, Brazil can soon raise an army which should be of considerable assistance in the European theater of war.

As far as is known, 42 fine German ships have been seized by Brazil, practically undamaged and will immediately be placed at the disposal of the Allies.

President's Explanation

Mr. Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil in Shanghai, has received officially from the Brazilian Legation at Tokio, for publication, the text of the Presidential message addressed to Congress on May 27, 1917, on the question of taking over and utilizing German ships lying in Brazilian ports.

"Gentlemen, Members of the National Congress: I submit today for your knowledge in authentic copies the information I have received from the Brazilian Legation at Paris concerning the torpedoing of one more ship of the mercantile fleet of Brazil by a submarine of the German naval forces.

"It is known by the whole nation the attitude the Government assumed when Germany communicated to all neutral people the establishment of a submarine blockade of the southern part of the western sea of Europe, thus restricting the freedom of the seas and extending indistinctly to the whole world outside of the conflict the most violent trials of the war. The Brazilian Government formulated then its protest and, the steamer Parana being torpedoed, it broke off diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany.

"Now, the torpedoing without previous warning of the second ship and the menace of day by day reducing our navigation and our commerce with the exterior, obliges the Government to put into practice measures of defence which the High Council of the National Congress will be able to inspire. The Government, in submitting the question for your consideration, as it is its duty, does not wish to exempt itself from the responsibility attaching to it, but desires to give its opinion with frankness.

"It seems to the Government that the utilization of the German mercantile ships anchored in the ports of Brazil is urgent, excluding meanwhile the idea of confiscation, which is so repugnant to the spirit of our legislation and to the general sentiment of the country. This utilization would find its basis on the principles of the Convention signed at The Hague on October 18, 1907 and it should be without compensation until we are in a position to verify whether it is a question of dealing with private properties, which should be respected even in case of war—and Brazil will do so—or if they belong to enterprises which have any link of dependence with the official powers.

In the one case, as in the other, what seems pressing to the Government is that the measures, imposed at the same time by the public interest and by the decorum of the nation, should be taken immediately.

MAY HOLD UP VESSELS IF PACIFISTS OBSTURATE

Seamen's Union Demands Insistence on Restitution For U-Boat Ravages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—The Executive of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has passed a resolution, refusing to permit its members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm, unless they sign a guarantee that they will insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats. The Union has instructed Mr. Tom Mann to proceed to Petrograd, to submit its views.

Urge U. S. Prohibition During War



The movement to bring about nationwide prohibition during the war, in order that grain used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages may be diverted into food channels, is gaining ground in Washington. Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army, Surgeon-General Braisted, of the navy, and Surgeon-General Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, have all endorsed the prohibition measure proposed by the National Council of Defense.

EUGENE CHEN GRANTED PARDON BY PRESIDENT

Mandate Cancels Sentence On Editor, But He Has Not Yet Been Released

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, June 5.—A Presidential mandate pardons Mr. Eugene Chen and cancels his sentence. Nevertheless, Mr. Chen has not yet been released.

UNITY IN WAR IS AIM OF JAPANESE PARTIES

Organize Joint Commission To Carry Out Diplomatic Measures and Policies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokyo, June 4.—After a meeting of the leaders of all political parties, the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity during time of war and, accordingly, a national commission, including the leaders of all political parties, would be organized for the purpose of considering and carrying out diplomatic measures and policies, under the direction of the Emperor.

49 Norwegian Ships Were Sunk In May

Total Loss in Tonnage Figured At 75,397; Twenty-One People Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—Forty-nine Norwegian ships, totalling 75,397 tons, were sunk during the month of May and twenty-one lives lost.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 7
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk M. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. June 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru M. June 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kikura M. June 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. June 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 22
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru June 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 24

DENSE MASS ATTACKS CANNOT SHIFT FRENCH

Hurl Germans Forward Packed Shoulder to Shoulder; Retire in Disorder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 4.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported:—Units belonging to two German divisions participated in the attacks on Vauclerc Plateau and California Plateau. The Germans at Vauclerc Plateau assaulted in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder.

The first attack retired in disorder. The second, which was accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but was immediately ejected. We maintained our positions in their entirety.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—The artillery duel became violent, yesterday evening, north-west of Prodimont Farm. An attack made by the enemy, shortly before ten o'clock, against a salient in our line, gained a footing in some of our advanced elements.

After their bloody defeat, yesterday, the Germans did not renew their attempts against Vauclerc and California Plateaux, but confined themselves to a fairly lively bombardment of our trenches.

Nine enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down and the occupants of three of the aeroplanes, including three officers, were captured. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy and Dunkirk and obtained several civilian victims at Dunkirk.

The communiqué this evening reported: The artillery duel has been very active in the region west of Braye-en-Laonnais. More to the east, in the sector Craonne-Chestraux, our front lines were intermittently bombarded.

ITALIAN PROTECTORATE PROCLAIMED IN ALBANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 4.—A proclamation was issued, yesterday, at Argyrocastro, establishing the independence and unity of all Albania, under an Italian Protectorate.

The Weather

Overcast, gloomy and damp weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.1 and the minimum 67.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.7 and 72.3.

WILL ALLOW LI TO STAY IF TUCHUNS' DEMANDS GRANTED

Ultimatum Calls For Dismissal Of Parliament Within 3 Days

IF NOT, HE GOES

Strong Enough To Enforce Desire; Claim Support Of Peking Troops

END IN FORTNIGHT

To Declare War Upon Germany When New Assembly Elected

By Nathaniel Pfeiffer

Staff Cable to The China Press
Pensu, June 5.—"The President must dismiss Parliament, or the President will go—and that within three days." That is the ultimatum that has been sent in, General Ni Shih-chung told me in a two-hour talk which I had with him today.

The rebel leader continued that, if the President yields to the demands of the Tsuchuns, he will be allowed to retain office; otherwise, Hsu Shih-chang will be made President. Ni disclaims any intention to restore the Monarchy, but warns that, if Chang Hsun goes to Peking, he will go to make peace, but will try to overthrow the President and restore the Manchus.

Tsuchuns Oppose Chang

He said flatly that he is opposed to Chang Hsun going to Peking. The other Tsuchuns, he asserted, only want a new Parliament, but Chang Hsun wants a Monarchy.

Ni approves Wang Shih-chien or Hsu Shih-chang as Premier, but won't support Tong Shao-yi or Tuan Chun-huan. He does not believe that fighting will result, saying that all the Peking troops are with the Tsuchuns, even the Presidential bodyguard.

Don't Fear Failure

The Tsuchuns, he contends, can remove the President and Parliament without fighting, as the Peking troops alone can do it. His troops are thirty miles from Tientsin and the Fengtien troops are one hundred miles from Peking.

The rebels' program is that, unless the President dismisses Parliament within three days, the Tsuchuns will do it themselves three days later. Then, in a week, the President will be removed. He expects everything will be over in a fortnight. After the new Parliament is elected war will be declared on Germany.

Ni denied that the Tsuchuns' move was prearranged. It was only Parliament's refusal to declare war which was the cause.

Italian Guns Smash Austrians' Attacks

Line Momentarily Broken At San Marco, But Re-inforcements Restore It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 4.—An official communiqué reports:—The bombardment of the enemy's artillery became more intense eastward of Gorizia. It extended from Vertebosza to the coast and was particularly violent at San Marco-Ueno-Dosso-Falti lines and eastward of Florid.

We replied effectively, stopping the enemy's attacks. Attacks made by the enemy penetrated our lines on the western slopes of San Marco, but our re-inforcements drove them back, with heavy losses.

SAYS PERIL IN RUSSIA IS WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

Walling Deprecates Suggestion Of His Or Any Socialist's Name For Root Mission

Greenwich, Conn., May 3.—William English Walling, one of the foremost Socialists of America and an authority on Russia, said today that the suggestion of his name as one of the members to be appointed for the Russian Mission to be headed by Elihu Root was unwise. He does not consider that any Socialist should be sent, holding to the view that a labor union representative would be preferable. He believes that he can do more by staying at home to combat the arguments of the pro-Germans in the Socialist Party in America.

The Russian problem is explained in the following statement made by him for The New York Times:

"Many of the newspapers entirely misconceive the Russian danger. They doubt if the majority of the Russian people is supporting the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which seems to be running the country in place of the Duma and the Provisional Government. This statement wholly misses the real danger.

"The peasants control the voting power of the nation and compose at least 80 per cent of the army. The workmen, on the other hand, absolutely control the output of ammunition and military supplies, as well as the railroads, by which not only the supplies, but the food which the whole nation must be fed from, must be transported.

"It is then absolutely necessary to conciliate the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. Fortunately that body has been enthusiastically supporting the Provisional Government in the last ten days, but it has not ceased its work of disorganizing the army for a single moment. Moreover, it stands practically unanimously for the peace terms advocated by the pro-Kaiser Socialists of Germany and Austria ever since the beginning of the war; a return to the status quo existing before the war, and no annexations, no indemnities.

"Our American editors ought to awaken to the fact that the danger in Russia is military, and not political, and it is pressing. No matter how much we may doubt the wisdom of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, it would be insanity and suicide for the Entente and the United States to refuse to recognize its power."

Li Only Stopped At Last Moment

(Continued from Page 1)

troops and naturally arranged for their payment last month.

Mr. Hsu En-yuan was arrested under the instruction of minor officials of the Peiyang Party. When President Li Yuan-hung and General Wang Shih-chen, the acting Premier, heard of it, they were very indignant and ordered his immediate release.

Propose Szechuenese Relief

Chengtu, June 4.—General Wang Jen-wen is advocating that one division of Yunnanese troops shall remain for the present at Suifu, Tzaduking and Luchow, at the ex-

pense of Szechuen and also that General Liu Tsun-hao, who commands a Szechuenese division, shall proceed with him to Peking. The first will probably be acceptable as a compromise under the present conditions, but the latter is impossible.

Guard Kwangtung Borders

Canton, June 4.—Beginning yesterday, special troops have been sent to important points to guard the boundaries of Kwangtung. General Tsen Chun-huan and General Li Lih-chun have wired to Canton, from Shanghai, advising the dispatch of troops against rebels, immediately, while Hu Han-min and Cheng Chung-ming have been invited to Canton, where an organized effort may be made to protect the President and Parliament.

The new Tuchun of Kwangtung, General Chen Pin-chun, assumed office on June 1, but the new Tuchun of Kwangsi did not leave for Kwangsi till June 4.

The Cantonese are urging Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to proceed from Kwangsi to Canton immediately. Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan, being a native of Chekiang, has wired to that province, advising Tuchun Yang Shan-tesh to obey the President.

All the political Parties have had meetings, but have taken no action, pending the arrival of the prominent leaders. So far, the press, officials and people have been whole-hearted in their support of the Central Government, while there is talk of reviving the Military Council formed during the time of Yuan Shih-kai, with the object of uniting the southern provinces against the rebellious Tuchuns.

Tsao Kun Joins Rebels

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Paoingfu, June 1.—Notices of the declared independence of Chihli following upon the like action of Anhui, Honan, Shantung, Chekiang and other provinces, were posted here this morning by Tuchun Tsao Kun, over his name and that of the Civil Governor. Last evening, before the taking of the momentous step, a meeting of the local officials and gentry, representatives of the Merchants' Guild, leading educators and other prominent citizens, was called by the Tuchun for advice with regard to the proposed action.

No opposition was made. So far as expressions of opinion were made, all acquiesced in the action.

To all appearances, the city has taken the step very calmly today. Nothing unusual is to be noted about the streets, unless it be that the numbers of men moving about are somewhat fewer than usual. Business houses are closing early and the city gates are shut before dark.

From the Chinese Press

In reply to a circular telegram sent by the local General Chamber of Commerce and the Nantao Chamber of Commerce to the President, Vice-President and the Military Governors of the various provinces, asking for a solution of the present situation, President Li Yuan-hung telegraphed:

"I appreciate exceedingly your lengthy and sincere message about the present condition of our country. We have been working under difficulties for some time and now internal troubles have again set in. I cannot but feel that I am more or less to be blamed for my incapability in guiding the nation. However, whether I have been right or wrong, loyal or treacherous to my country, I shall leave to the judgment of the public."

From Yang Shan-tesh and Chi Yao-san, Military and Civil Governors of

Chekiang, the following wire was sent:—

"The despotism of the mob causes great danger to the public. You have experienced its result before this time. Ruin of the entire nation will follow if the condition of things is left as it is now.

"The various provincial authorities have carefully discussed the situation and have decided to save the country, through united action and without bloodshed. It is true that troops in the north have been mobilized, but they have been instructed to protect the lives and property of the people and to cause no harm to the commercial progress of the country.

"We cannot foresee any trouble concerning the movement as you indicated. Petty undesirables at present are playing with administrative rights; outlaws in the Parliament are working for their own selfish ends and the state has been placed in danger. The public is well aware of these facts.

"Therefore, the several provinces have been compelled to take some action in order to strengthen the foundation of the Republic and to clear the debris out of it. Your chamber has been always patriotic, you are not prejudiced to any new movement and we trust that you will accept our action as it was intended.

"We are afraid, however, that certain evil-doers are working against us without our detection and would cause misapprehension and endanger public rights. In which case, we hope your organization will explain our motives, in order to benefit the country."

Chang Hui-chi, Tuchun of Shantung, answered with the following:—

"The sole object of the new league of provinces in rising against the Central Government is for a righteous cause to revise the inadequate constitution and dissolve the despotic parliament in order to secure the strong foundation of the state and obtain happiness and prosperity for the people. There is absolutely no desire on their part to seek right or profit out of this movement.

"Communications throughout the provinces have not been hindered and the merchants continue on their trade as peacefully as usual. We trust that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at before long.

The report of Chien Nun-shun, the deputy sent by President Li to invite Hsu Shih-chang to come up to Peking, is that the ex-Premier hinted that, unless the President resigns, nothing can be done in the way of settling the dispute. The report is said to have caused the determination of Mr. Li to resign.

The Peiyang faction is in favor of General Peng succeeding Li as President of the Republic. Measures proposed by the Vice-President for the compromise are to re-elect the members of Parliament, to reprieve the Tuchuns in revolt and to re-draft the National Constitution.

The Central Government has secretly ordered Admiral Sah Chen-ping, chief of the Admiralty, to despatch fleets to Chefoo and Taku, to await orders there. Admiral Sah has ordered the return to Shanghai of all the men-of-war and torpedo-boats which participated in the recent maneuvers in the Sianan Harbor.

General Lu Yung-huang, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Wusung, received a telegram yesterday, from Military Governor Yang Shan-tesh of Chekiang, confirming the arrangement between Yang and Lu's deputy that the troops under Lu will be paid by Yang out of the Chekiang treasury as long as Lu's soldiers remain rebellious to the Central Government. The monthly salary of the troops of Lu will aggregate \$110,000.

HAIG SOON RECAPTURES POST GERMAN RUSHED

Records Repulse of Raids And Success of Own Ventures; Downs 7 Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have re-captured the post lost on Saturday night, south-westward of Cherisy. During the night, we repulsed raids south-westward of La Bassée and in the neighborhood of Neuve-Chapelle. We entered the enemy's trenches eastward of Vermelles.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: In successful raids northward of Armentières and southward of Wytschaete, we took 37 prisoners. There have been considerable mutual artillery bombardments southward of Gouzeaucourt, in the neighborhood of Vimy Ridge and in the Ypres sector.

On Saturday night, our aeroplanes obtained hits on four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. We brought down seven German aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing.

NAVY'S WEEK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 4.—It has been arranged to hold a "Navy Week" from July 23 to 28, when entertainments will take place throughout the United Kingdom, the proceeds of which will be devoted to sailors' funds.

ROOT IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, June 3.—It is learned that the American Commission headed by Mr. Elihu Root has arrived in Russia.

CAPT. BALL SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 4.—It is officially announced that the airman, Captain Ball, who was previously gassed as missing, has been killed.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band, in the Public Garden, today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—"Big Guns"..... Ayala
2. Overture—"Semiramide"..... Rossini
3. Waltz—"Vision"..... Waldteufel
4. Selection—"The Bohemians" Puccini
5. (a) Intermezzo—"Marie" Williams
- (b) Song—"Parting"..... Bilton
6. Selection—

"The Casino Girl"..... Englander.

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

The Frauley Company In 'Fair and Warmer' Scores Decided Hit

By Dominic

Haw haw! He, he! Even my pen wants to laugh and I don't wonder at it. For the last three hours I have been either giggling, roaring or screaming with laughter.

The fact is, I went to the Lyceum Theater last night to see the Frauley Company in "Fair and Warmer." What about the plot? Well, two couples get mixed up and so does a cocktail and then, after compromising everyone, the unravelling commences. That is all there is to it, but the situations are so funny, the lines so clever and the players so good, that the house rocked with laughter through the three acts.

Yes, it is naughty, but things are so delicately put, that not the slightest offence can be either seen or taken.

Now for the company. We have had good, bad and indifferent ones here, but for a well balanced and convincing pack, the present occupants of the Lyceum will want a lot of beating. There isn't a weak spot in the cast.

T. Daniel Frauley is a tip-topper. He has the manner that gets right over and it is remarkable how well he can be heard all over the house, even when he is speaking in a whisper. That reminds me. Quite one of the pleasing features in the show is the elocution. Every member of the cast speaks clearly and well.

There is one little scene in which this point is especially brought out and that is in the first act. "Jack Wheeler" (Homer Barton) is putting "Billie" (Dan Frauley) up to a thing or two and the couple are most confidential. Their voices are pitched very low and yet, so good is the enunciation and so fine the acting, that a difficult passage is made most convincing.

Homer Barton is an actor who is sure to become very popular here. His work last night was excellent.

John Halliday, as "Philip Evans," had a difficult and unsympathetic part to play, but he did well with it.

Miss Cordella Haager—you are a treat. I hope we shall see lots more of your fine work. As "Blanche," you fascinated as well as tickled the house. I really cannot understand why you had so much difficulty in arriving at that com-

promising situation. "Billie" must have been slow. Well done!

"Laura Bartlett" had an excellent exponent in Miss Annette Tyler. "Laura" has plenty of action in the part and plenty of light and shade. Miss Tyler showed her ability as an actress in the splendid way she tackled the character. Miss Valentine be repeated.

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Nanking Calmly Confident Not Believing Crisis Will Result in Real Fighting

By Nathaniel Pfeiffer

(Staff correspondence of THE CHINA PRESS)

Nanking, June 4.—Here in Nanking, which generally has borne the first and worst brunt of internal warfare in China, there is a curious feeling of calm and confidence with respect to the present trouble. There is a firm conviction, particularly among the Chinese, that it will never come to gunshots.

Chiefly this is due to a belief that Feng Kuo-chang is "right." Of this the foreigners are not so sure but the Chinese themselves say he isn't going to fight, he isn't going to let anybody else fight around this part of the province—and nobody else is going to fight either. "Show pigdigs" is what they call the Tsuchuns' "declaration of independence." This much at least is certain beyond the possibility of doubt: the Tsuchuns' movement has not a shred of support among the mass of the people. And among the student class, the younger and more informed elements, there is a positive hostility.

What of Feng Kuo-chang? First, there are really good grounds for the belief that he is genuinely sought to avert the crisis, to persuade the Tsuchuns to go home quietly. Out of what motives he has done this is largely conjecture. The members of his staff, his own adjutants, the higher officials at his yamen, say it is because of his belief in the republic and his conviction that any concession granted to the Tsuchuns under military threats will set a precedent that will make permanent peace impossible. Others say it is because of his loyalty to President Li Yuan-hung, with whom he has long been closely associated. Still others, more skeptical, say that if the Tsuchuns win it will weaken his military power, which is now large; if the Tsuchuns lose, the radicals will hold it against him that as vice president he did nothing to support the government.

At any rate, it seems certain that he did try to prevent the revolt. It is fairly well established that he discouraged the idea of calling the Tsuchuns' war conference, that he instructed his representative at that conference to have nothing to do with any anti-government action and that when the Tsuchuns left Peking determined on resistance he sent men to try to keep them out. Only last Thursday, it is known, he sent one of his principal officials, G. P. Wong, to Hsuehchow in an attempt to conciliate Chang Hsun. And there are others out even yet trying to call the other military chiefs off.

He himself has been in seclusion since the first hint of trouble. That this rising has been no matter of momentary impulse or result of Parliament's refusal to declare war is shown by the fact that Feng became "ill" many weeks ago. One of his adjutants naively remarked that of course Feng was feigning, because he didn't want to go up to Peking. At Peking he would have been forced to declare himself and take an active part on one side or the other. For every emissary Feng has sent to the Tsuchuns the Tsuchuns have sent one to him. But all have found Feng ill and contented themselves with sending messages through adjutants.

Now that the break has come he has espoused, openly, at least, the role of mediator. There is not a remote chance that he will come out into the field with troops; he says that himself. He is on the side of the President—at least he made that statement for the writer. But he wants the President to yield something, too.

Probably that desire is responsible for the report that he demanded the dissolution of parliament. He admitted he was working on plans for

a compromise and it is quite likely the sacrifice of parliament is one of the terms in that compromise.

Feng is on the side of the President, but not far enough to take any chances himself. He would rather mediate—by a mutual concession. Thereby he would leave the government in control, save the Tsuchuns' face—and strengthen Feng Kuo-chang, for both sides would be under obligations to him—the President for his retention in office without a fight, the Tsuchuns for whatever concessions they get and the prestige those concessions represent.

It has been pointed out that if the President were driven out Feng would automatically become president and that that might be a motive for Feng's siding with the Tsuchuns. To that Feng's representatives make reply that that bait isn't very attractive to Feng. He knows that a presidency so won would be short-lived, that the military heads, having tasted control, would turn him out even more quickly than they did Li if once he refused to submit to their dictates.

One thing Gen. Feng resents—the charge of being a trimmer. By devious fine spin and rather metaphysical statements his spokesmen try to show that he has adopted the role of mediator not because he is afraid to come out actively but because somebody must remain out of the conflict as middleman.

"Otherwise," as See Ching-yun, his chief of staff and message bearer for all callers, blandly said: "Otherwise everybody will be fighting."

An interesting undercurrent to the whole drift of affairs here is the relation between Feng and Chang Hsun. Two of the most powerful military chiefs in the country, almost facing each other across the Yangtze, there has naturally been a good deal of rivalry between them. It hasn't been actual hostility; rather an entire cordiality so long as each stayed on his own preserve. The Chinese will tell you that Feng and Chang are now allies, that they became "sworn brothers" a year or so ago. But the ways of brethren in China are not always pacific.

It is the contention of Feng's supporters that Chang Hsun is being responsive to Feng's views and will do nothing contrary to them, that he wants to act with Feng. Certainly it is true that Feng has been a deterrent on Chang so far and that he has been influential in making him less turbulent. And it is even more certain that Feng will be a factor making for discretion on the part of Chang throughout.

It is not believed that Chang will stake more than a part of his army on what fighting there is. For if the Tsuchuns were being beaten and Chang were left in Hsuehchow with only 10,000 men, say, it might happen that Feng would come to the conclusion that the interests of the country demanded peace and that the best way to shorten the civil war would be for him to help put down the rebels. In that case, Chang Hsun's domain over the most strategic railway of the country would be a matter of history.

But at Feng's Yamen they profess the belief that there will be no fighting and that the Tsuchuns breathing the most fire want least to fight. Also it is pointed out that if it comes to a fight it will be northern troops against northern troops, as contradistinguished from previous rebellions—Li's men being northerners—and that much of the firing will be skyward.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN CELEBRATED AMERICAN ADVENT IN THE WAR

Stars and Stripes Flown With
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Of Parliament

HIGH SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S

Nation's Highest Representatives,
and Wounded Americans Hear Bishop Brent

London, April 20.—With the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fluttering fraternally from the same flagstaff at the top of the Victoria Tower at Westminster, where in all the long history of the mother of parliaments no flag other than the British had hitherto been hoisted, with the King and Queen and other notable representatives of the British realm listening devoutly to an inspired oration by an American Bishop in St. Paul's Cathedral on President Lincoln's text that ballots, not bullets, are the true weapons of democracy, with American flags everywhere gallily flying in the bright sunshine of England's first Spring day, and with crowds in the streets cheering heartily for the representatives of the United States, "America Day" in London has been a great day.

"A solemn service to Almighty God on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the great war for freedom" was the official description of the function at St. Paul's, "attended by their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the American Ambassador." About 4,000 persons were accommodated in the cathedral, the congregation including, besides a large number of the Americans resident here, a representative gathering of Englishmen and women of high and leading. There were also present a number of Americans who, fighting in the Canadian ranks, had already shed their blood in the cause of freedom. Official representatives of Canada and the other British colonies also were there in full strength, together with the diplomatic corps of most of the British allies in the Entente.

Flags Side by Side

At the entrance to the choir the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were draped side by side—symbol of what Bishop Brent in his sermon described as the beginning of not only a new era but a new epoch.

It may be mentioned right here that

common report assigns to King George himself the suggestion that the Stars and Stripes should be hoisted upon the Victoria Tower. Wherever the idea originated, credit is due for an innovation which was not merely a departure from tradition but a piece of high symbolism.

After the arrival of Ambassador Page and his party, including uniformed representatives of the American Navy and Army, who are over here, followed quickly by that of the King and Queen, with Princess Mary and other royalties and their retinue, the service began with the singing of the hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past, Our Strength Through Years to Come." After the Lord's Prayer, Psalms xlii, and cxlv, were read by the assemblage. There were three special prayers, one of which was a thanksgiving to God "that Thou hast put into the hearts of the President and the people of the United States of America to join with the allied nations in this great war in defense of liberty, humanity, and justice," while another was a petition for guidance "to those to whom Thou hast committed the Government of the United States of America."

Julia Ward Howe's "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then played by the hand of the Welsh Guards as the congregation sang the words.

A Philippic Against Militarism
Dr. Brent's sermon was at once a philippic against the militarism which sought to rule the world by bullets, and a triumphal chant of the democracy which placed ballots before bullets. There were some phrases in the sermon which will live.

"America has found her soul," said the Bishop in clear tones that rang like trumpet notes through the great cathedral. "America, which has stood for democracy, the cause of the plain man, must fight for that cause at all costs. Democracy means peace, and that is what America, with the

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Allies, is fighting for. Democracy places ballots before bullets. We are at war today that we may destroy war, and, please God, we will achieve our purpose. That is the duty of democracy.

"Democracy says that men are masters of their own destinies, and not its toys, and the great democracies of each country in the world will never again be able to work out their problems in isolation. They are so interlocked that they can never be separated. Democracy must never lose sight of the fact that the supreme unit of the human race is mankind and has no right to deprecate another nation in order to exalt its own self."

After the Archbishop of Canterbury had pronounced the blessing the American and British national anthems were sung.

Bishop Brent's Sermon

Taking for his text II. Maccabees, chapter xiii, verses 13-15, Bishop Brent said: We are here to consecrate human life to a vision in order that we may perform a task and achieve a victory. We, comrades in a common cause, have come together

like sturdy Judas Maccabaeus and his fellow-patriots of ancient story, to commit our decision to the Lord, and to place ourselves in His hands before we pitch our camp and go forth to battle. It were a poor cause, and an unworthy cause, which we could not commit to God with complete confidence. Indeed, as Christians, it would be wicked to ally ourselves with any purpose that we could not take to God's House and ask for His blessing thereon. Today we have this great confidence—not that our cause is God's in the sense of our winning Him to our position; but in the sense that God has won us to His position.

This, I venture to say, is not merely the beginning of a new era, but of a new epoch. It is marvellous at this moment what is happening. A great nation, well skilled in self-sacrifice, is standing by with deep sympathy and bidding God-speed to another great nation that is making its act of self-dedication to God. The altar upon which we Americans are laying today our lives and our fortunes is already occupied. For nearly three years,

neither day nor night has passed in which your contributions of the most sacred things in the world have not been laid upon that altar. We know today in a way that we were not fully conscious of a while since that that group of nations known as the Allies have been fighting a battle not merely for their own laws, their own religion, their own homes, their own social order, but also for the great commonwealth of mankind. They have been championing the right, and today it is indeed an inspiration to look past and through the local, and see beyond it that universal cause that sweeps along with its mighty torrent and catches in its tide all true-hearted men and all true-hearted women.

The recognition of a fact does not alter the fact, but it adds to its potency, so that today, when the United States of America avow their intention to give themselves wholly and heartily to this great cause, the battle for the right assumes new proportions and new power, and victory, (Continued on Page 4)



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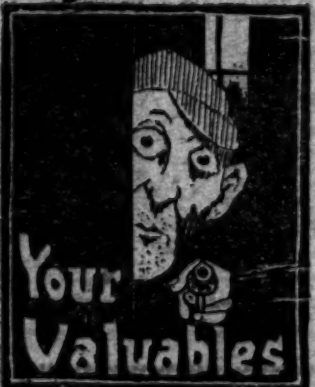
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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

How Great Britain Celebrated Advent

(Continued from Page 3)

the victory that is God's, is in sight.

America Finds Her Soul

We Americans have never been oblivious of the fact that the people of this country have been standing for the same principles which we love and for which we live. England, thank God, is the mother of democracy, and England's children come back today and pour all their experience, the experience of a century and a half of independent life, with gratitude at the feet of their mother. The aid which we gave her began in sympathy and works of compassion. But we have graduated from that. Our sympathy for the sufferers has risen into a participation in their sufferings, and today we stand side by side with our fellow common soldiers in a common fight. We had to quarrel with a great nation of the world. Sometimes quarrels are suppositively called misunderstandings, but our quarrel with Germany is not a misunderstanding. It is an understanding. We know the principle which that nation has espoused as its guiding star, and that principle is one which contradicts the principle by which men live.

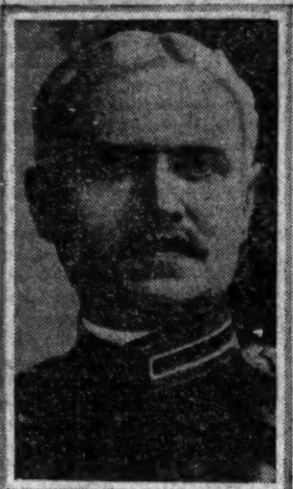
Just as it is an understanding that made us break with Germany, so it is an understanding that makes us take our place by the side of the Allies. Indeed, it would be impossible for us to otherwise, being what we are. A moment comes when a failure to give all that we have, even though generosity is great, is such a moral failure that it would endanger the soul of a nation, and this act of America has enabled her to find her soul. She finds that she has a coherence of which she was not quite certain. She was afraid of a disloyal hyphen but instead of a disloyal hyphen she has discovered a loyal hyphen. Our immediate purpose is to seal here our pledge to sacrifice our lives, our fortunes, and all we possess to the cause of God and humanity. America is not espousing a new cause. As our President has said in noble language: "At last the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and might for the principles that gave her birth, and the happiness and peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

America, which stands for democracy—that is, the cause of the plain people—must fight, must champion this cause at all costs, the cause of the plain people. Supposing today you were to ask the plain people of every country what they most yearned for, the gift that they most desired, what would be the answer? Would it not be "peace"? And that is what America, with the Allies, is fighting for. She thinks so much of peace that she is ready to pay the cost of war. Democracy stands for peace. Democracy places ballots before bullets, Lincoln once said, "When ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal to bullets." Militarism puts bullets before ballots. Democracy—mark my words, I am speaking of the ideal—has no use for bullets unless they are the momentary instrument of ballots, and then, again mark my words, they are inevitable.

Duty of Democracy
Our war today is that we may destroy war. There was a time when men called war a rough game, a game to be played by set rules. But our adversaries have proven to us that this was a delusion. War is not a game. War is a wild beast that cannot be tamed by conferences and conventions, and the one thing to do with war is to hunt it to its death—and, please God, in this war we shall achieve our purpose. That is I say, the duty of democracy. That puts ballots before bullets. Deep down, though democracy is an experiment in the exercise of free will, it is not a magic wand which we can wave over any nation and reduce it to order thereby. Do not let us make a charm of democracy. Indeed, the democracy that is, is so far from the ideal that, unless it arises in new might in the days to come, God may displace it from among the nations.

Democracy calls upon all the greatest powers of human life. Democracy is a strain upon human nature. It has in its symbols the franchise of taxation. The franchise means that democracy has adopted the most divine principle in human life as the basis of citizenship—I mean the principle of free choice. Democracy says that men are masters of their destiny, and not its toys. The franchise stands for the great privileges of the human race, taxation, on the other hand, stands for its discipline. It means, does taxation, that democracy claims universal service from its citizens, with no commutation and no exemption possible. It does not mean, however, that all citizens must apply themselves to precisely the same tasks. As our President has said, universal service

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Major-General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, will be placed in charge of the work of building the fleet of 1,000 wooden ocean going merchant vessels to be constructed as part of the plan to break the German submarine blockade and ship enormous supplies to Europe.

is selective, and not elective. But while men are at different tasks, they are all working for the same great end, for the same great cause, whether they be the men of battle who are standing by the guns where death moans and sings in the air, whether they be munition workers at their trying task, whether they be statesmen, or whether they be pastors feeding their flock.

Universal service is compulsory only as all the laws of organic life are compulsory, and to a true citizen a law is first of all an invitation, and then it is an expectation. But if men are small, if men put too high a value on their own lives, and are afraid to give themselves to the State, then the State comes with all its sternness and demands of men that they give that which it has been their privilege to give freely, but which they have refused to give. Richard Watson Gilder, the poet was very doubtful about the necessity of either the war of '61 or '68; that is to say, either the Civil War or the Spanish-American War. But see how he writes—true patriot that he was—in 1898. He says: "Taking it as the people intend it, it is a righteous war, and should advance civilization and now if we can be quick about finishing it, so much the better. . . . I wrote to my eldest boy today that never was there a time when every man should bestir himself with more assiduity in the task of purifying public opinion and the machine of Government. I was too young for the other war, but managed to get into it, and am too old for this, but may be in it yet, if they will only keep it up long enough. . . . It is not killing, but the sacrifice of war that makes it enticing for all."

Peace and Reunion
I say this because there are those within the reach of my voice who in a general way have dedicated their lives to the service of God and humanity, but who in a moment may

be called upon to take up arms and to face the bullets. Let them do it with the same courage and the same self-dedication as these lines breathe. Even Shakespeare's wretched recruit, Feeble, said: "A man can die but once; we owe God a death. I'll never bear a base mind." Just one word in connection with the relation of the democracy of a given country to the democracy of the world. We today, I say, are entering upon a new epoch. Democracy hitherto has been working out its problems, certainly its political problems, in isolation. The great democracies of the world now are so interlocked that they can never be separated when the days of reconstruction come. But democracy in a country never must lose sight of the fact that the supreme unit of the human race is mankind, and that patriotism, however splendid it may be, has never any cause and never any right to depreciate another nation in order to exalt its own self.

Once more, and finally, the soul of democracy is, I shall not say religion, but organized religion. The day is past for individualistic attempts to redeem mankind by visions that are not turned to the infinite, the eternal, and the universal. Only this morning I received a letter from a layman in America—a man who has done more for the unity of the Church of Christ than any other man of his generation. This is what he says: "It is, I think, becoming increasingly clear that the question of world peace and of Christian reunion go together, for only the visible unity of the Church of Christ will be competent to remove the obstacles in the way of the establishment of any kingdom of peace, and righteousness, and love." It is true the world is craving for the unity that comes from God, and that is maintained by the operation of the spirit of God; and that unity is going to come just as fast as well let God bring it to us. The only obstacle is our stubbornness and obstinacy.

Prussianism in the Churches

There is—and this is the root of the matter—a Prussianism in the Churches today, and the watchword of the Churches must be "Unity." Either Churches must justify their claim to be the favoured or exclusive residence of God by exhibiting in their works a holiness or a superiority nowhere apparent, or else must admit the favor of God towards other Churches of lesser pretensions. A large part of the public has already served notice on the Churches that unless we observe the elementary principles of peaceableness, and fairness, and fellowship they

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will get on without us, God defend us from the day when the sheep of Christ's flock turn upon the shepherds because of the shepherds' littleness and inability to be true leaders. But I see a vision. I see a great movement, a movement not of man, but of God, coming sweeping through this world of ours and gathering into its embrace all true-hearted men. I see a united Church—a Church worthy of the residence of Jesus Christ among men—a Church which will bring holiness and power to all the people of God. That is the end of the vision, and that is the supreme thing to which we must commit ourselves today as Christian men.

Lord, let war's tempest cease.
Fold the whole world in peace.
Under Thy wings,
Make all Thy nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone
Great King of Kings.

U. S. Finis 15,000 Skilled Shipwrights To Build Wooden Fleet

Washington, May 3.—In announcing tonight that the Department of Labor's employment agencies throughout the country had registered 15,000 skilled shipbuilders for work on the great wooden merchant fleet, Secretary Wilson said this achievement was "only a minor step in the nation-wide mobilization of labor" proposed by the Administration as a war measure. He made a plea for popular support and co-operation for a large Congressional appropriation for mobilization work.

"Organization of the man power of

our vital industries at home is just as necessary in this war as the proper distribution and use of our man power at the front," the Secretary said. "The work is building up every day, and every day the department is locating new points to which labor must be diverted in order to avoid waste."

"Locating skilled labor has been one of the hardest problems confronting the Shipping Board in connection with its plans to create the great fleet of wooden freighters which is necessary if we are to keep the nations in the field against Germany supplied with food and munitions. Responding to the request from the board, the department telegraphed its employment agents in every seaport and every river or lake town in the country where shipbuilding has been carried on within recent years. The work of registering skilled workmen began at once, and the results were telegraphed to Washington."

"It is to extend this machinery and speed it up to war requirements that we seek to expand our employment machinery. The department has begun the organization of a great army of boys under military age and over 14 for work on the farms or wherever they are needed. This work will be directed independently of the employment agencies by William Edwin Hall of New York."

"The department also has definite commitments to furnish skilled mechanics for Government munition plants, arsenals, and navy yards, and to supplement the army of skilled farm laborers now being recruited by the Department of Agriculture with unskilled men, to aid in harvesting the crops."

The department has asked for an appropriation of \$750,000 to build up and extend the existing machinery, in order to meet the demands now being made upon it by other departments in the interests of national defense.



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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BLUE SOX WHALE REDS
IN FIRST LEAGUE GAME

Numerous Errors Give Victors
Wide Margin When New
Series is Begun

Just to start off the league season the Shanghai Blue Sox sadly maltreated their Red hosed brethren yesterday in a short but complicated set-to. At the end of the five innings the Reds were holding up the light end of a 13 to 3 score.

The threatening heavens evidently kept many of the players, as well as the customary crowd, at home and there was scarcely a line-up out when time was called. The Blues, however, planked a pretty well-knit team into the arena and applied the steam roller. Swan allowed only four hits and struck out more than half the necessary victims while his mates compiled eight runs off Hadley. Loose playing was responsible for the majority of the winners' runs.

The Reds held the lead briefly at the start—just during the interim between the first and second sessions, and then a combination of four hits, including a two base drive by Wilhoit, two passes and a pair of errors let in seven tallies.

Lee started the upset by passing up four wide ones. Swan was safe when Bowman juggled his blow to left. Lee, going to third, Nichols struck out. Hutchinson walked and then Tinkham dumped a Texas leaguer into center, scoring Lee and Bowman and putting Hutchinson on third. Wilhoit hit for two bases, scoring two more, and came in himself on Nichols' blow to left. Bristow was safe on Blanco's error and went on all the way to third, Nichols registering. Chapman hit safely to left, taking second on the throw, and stealing third. Lee, up for the second time, struck out and Swan ended the session by fouling to Woods.

In the final session the azure aggregation took three runs without a blow being struck, four accommodating errors by Sokall, Reid, Porterfield and Bowman obviating the necessity for hits.

Bristow kept up his round-trip average by polling an uncollectable one out along the left foul line in the fourth. Dr. Clapp was the principal aggressor for the Reds, getting a clean hit on each of his first two times up and shaming one to Holliday that proved too hot to handle for his third time at bat.

A number of the Navy men were out giving the talent the east to west.

The score:

| | A | B | R | H | E |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Blue Sox | 13 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Holliday, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hutchinson, cf. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tinkham, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Wilhoit, 2b. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Nichols, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bristow, c. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Chapman, lf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee, rf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan, p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 39 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 9 |

Red Sox

| | A | B | R | H | E |
|------------------|----|---|---|----|---|
| Blanco, lf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, c. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clapp, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porterfield, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Halle, cf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chair, cf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowman, rf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sokall, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Reid, ss. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hadley, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 19 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 5 |

Score by innings:
Blue Sox 1 7 0 2 3—13
Red Sox 2 1 0 0 0—3
Home runs—Bristow, two base hit—Wilhoit. Sacrifices—Hutchinson, Hadley, Tinkham, Nichols, Chapman. Struck out—by Swan 8, by Hadley 6. Bases on balls—off Hadley 4, off Swan 1. Hit by pitcher—Swan, Sokall. Passed balls—Bristow 2, Woods 1. Umpires—Bunn and Drake.

Appoint Regular Umpire
Fans and players alike will rejoice to know that the Baseball Club has secured the services of a regular umpire for the league series. This gentleman is Mr. L. C. Winters, lately of Manila, who has come to Shanghai as special representative of the International Savings Society.
Mr. Winters used to play in good company, though he has been out of the game in a serious way for several years. Down at the Race Course, on Sunday, the fever came on him again and he donned a uniform in case a spare man should be wanted. Then came a sudden call for an umpire and out he went, carrying out the duties in a manner which impressed everyone.
He had intended getting into the play regularly, but has yielded to persuasion to umpire instead, for which he deserves all thanks.

WHEN DO GOLFERS
REACH THEIR PRIME?

Hilton Is of the Opinion That He
Is at His Best Between
27 and 34

(New York World)

That timeworn saying, "A man is as old as he feels" might be applied to golf. But why call it an old man's game? Thousands of school-boys are now spending much of their spare time on the links, and they derive as much, if not more, enjoyment than their gray-haired grandfathers.

A well known athletic trainer once said that track sports were for the youth, lawn tennis for men of thirty, and golf for those of forty and upward. At the same time he recommended long distance walking for young and old. It might be as well not to forget that in playing round an average eighteen hole course a person walks the best part of four miles.
Charles Evans Jr., the amateur champion, is an ardent advocate of golf for boys, and it was mainly through his efforts that the Western Golf Association added a junior championship to its programme. Francis Outimet gives two reasons why public schools should go in for golf; one is the mental development attained, and the other is the pleasure and exercise.

Harold H. Hilton, former American and British amateur champion, says that a golfer should be at his best between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty-seven. He writes: "A man should then be at his best physically, and by the time he has arrived at his twenty-seventh year should have imbibed a sufficient knowledge of the game to turn his physical powers to account. But players vary so much both in matter of temperament and physique. Some develop early like John Ball and J. H. Taylor, while others are slower, like Braid. But a golfer should be at his best at about thirty-four years."

"On this principle the outlook of American golf would appear to be particularly rosy, as most of the leading players are on the near side of thirty. There was a time when from the British standpoint such a golfer was looked upon as a comparative baby. It is the continued success of the player of this school which has served to alter our sense of proportion."

Robert Gardner, Outimet and Evans are all in their twenties; but against them there is Walter J. Travis, eligible to compete in the Senior tournament for golfers of fifty-five or over, who won the amateur championship of Great Britain when he was forty-two; John Ball, who twenty-six years ago achieved the feat of winning both the amateur and open national titles of England, was forty-nine when he won his last championship.

Hilton himself was forty-two when he captured the amateur title of this country, while Vardon was just a year younger when he last won the British open. Then there is George Lyon, a man who has won the Canadian championship no less than nine times, who is hale and hearty at fifty-eight and still reckoned the best player in the Dominion.

Big League Baseball

Standings May 4

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| New York | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 7 | .611 |
| Chicago | 11 | 8 | .579 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 11 | .476 |
| Boston | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| Brooklyn | 4 | 7 | .364 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 13 | .350 |

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| Boston | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| Chicago | 11 | 7 | .611 |
| New York | 8 | 7 | .533 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 8 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 10 | .474 |
| Detroit | 8 | 9 | .400 |
| Philadelphia | 6 | 9 | .400 |
| Washington | 6 | 10 | .375 |

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

Glasgow, Scotland, May 6.—The annual Glasgow Charity Soccer Cup ties aroused tremendous enthusiasm as usual here today. Thirty thousand persons crowded into Firhill Park to see one of the ties between Third Lanark and Partick Thistle. Both teams were strongly represented.

The score was 1 to 1 at half time and remained the same at the end of the regulation period, but, during the extra time, Partick Thistle doubled its efforts, and, putting on two more goals, won by 3 to 1, which entitles it to meet Clyde in the semi-final next Saturday at Cathkin.

Clyde and Queen's Park contested the other tie at Celtic Park before 25,000 persons. The former team went ahead early in the game and maintained the lead until the whistle.

Yesterday's Fires

Three fires, all of considerable magnitude, kept the Fire Brigade hustling early yesterday morning.

The first and biggest of the trio broke out about midnight in a rice shop at No. 1 company arrived they found a number of buildings in flames and a general alarm was turned in, calling out sections of all companies. The flames spread rapidly and the fierce heat made fighting them difficult. It seemed for a time as though the entire block must go and the large foreign construction godown and offices of the Asia American Produce Co. was threatened. The motor fire ring was finally brought into action, pumping water from the creek, and thus every available pump was in use for the first occasion in some time. After an hour and a half of strenuous work the fire was checked. It was feared at first that there might have been loss of life but so far as is known all escaped. The rice shop and Nos. XA 7 were completely gutted and other places damaged.

The second call was to No. K, 899 Boone Road, a general store where a tobacco kiln was on fire. No. 2 Company extinguished the blaze in a short time.

Another general alarm came at 8.45 a.m. A lodging house at N. 307 of Hankow Road, and two adjoining houses were ablaze. It took an hour's work by Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Companies to cut down the swiftly spreading flames. The three places were more or less badly damaged.

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Obituary

Mr. Francis Ellis

The funeral of the late Mr. F. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis and Hays, solicitors, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, yesterday, in the presence of a very large gathering of members of the bar and other notable men of Shanghai. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father A. Gandon and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. D. W. Crawford, W. R. Lamarchand, H. Browett, A. W. Burkill, T. G. Drakeford and H. M. Little.

On the coffin was a cross of lilies from the widow and children. The chief mourners, Mr. John Hays and Sir Havilland de Saumarez, followed directly behind the coffin. Numerous floral tributes were sent, among others by the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Farbridge, the China Realty Co., Ltd., the Carlton Cafe, Ltd., and Mrs. H. Edblad, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Toeg, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McKean, Mr. A. J. P. Heard, the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin Little, foreign staff of the International Mixed Court, Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright, the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Read, office staff (B. N. Peng, M. C. Yen, C. C. Chang, Y. C. Woo, T. M. Li, T. K. Tse), the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill, Consolidated Rubber Co., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gibson, Mr. E. H. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Little, Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland R. Wade, Le President et les membres du Council d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise, St. Monica's Society, Mr. D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Lemiere, Mr. A. du Pae de Marsoules, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hobbs, Mr. J. M. Dickinson, Mr. H. P. Lindsay, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Burkill, Mr. W. S. Fleming, Mr. J. B. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays, Mr. H. W. Dawe, Mr. Henry Souter, Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, Widow and children, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. Wm. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford, Mr. B. C. Bernard, Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Barrett, "Daisie and Willie," Mr. G. R. Grove, Sir Havilland and

Lady de Saumarez, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sparke, Mr. B. P. Laccoca, Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, "Allan and Muriel," Mr. S. W. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferguson, Mr. Gordon Morris, the Hain Shun Pao, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Springfield, Mr. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sleep, Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen, Directors of the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., Officers and Members of the Society of St. George, P. and O. Junior Mess, Directors of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd.

A cross of lilies from the widow was interred with the coffin.

Mr. F. P. Dannenberg

The funeral of the late Mr. F. P. Dannenberg was conducted by the Rev. Father Van Dosselaere, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, yesterday. A large gathering of friends was present and floral wreaths were sent by many. A requiem mass was held yesterday morning, at St. Joseph's Church. The deceased, who succumbed to typhoid and heart disease, was very popular, both in Shanghai and Hongkong.

Famine-Struck People
Flocking To Yangchow

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Yangchow, June 4.—The people of our city are, like others, interested in the political situation, but all remains quiet so far. Also, like other places, the country around is suffering much from the prolonged drought and crops will be greatly reduced this fall.

Already, many refugees from the northern part of the province have come down the Canal as far as this point and they bring the opinion that there will be a famine this summer and autumn. Famine conditions have already practically commenced.

The Electric Light Company is putting in new engines and is prepared to furnish better lights than before and supply more current. The enterprise has been well patronized, but has encountered certain difficulties in controlling the use of the current.

Unfortunately, scarlet fever has got into the city and has spread a good deal, with a large percentage of fatal cases. If it becomes widely epidemic, this city will be in a bad way, as there is only one foreign physician in practice in this place, who has already more on his hands than one man ought to be expected to undertake.

There have been no recent changes of officials here.

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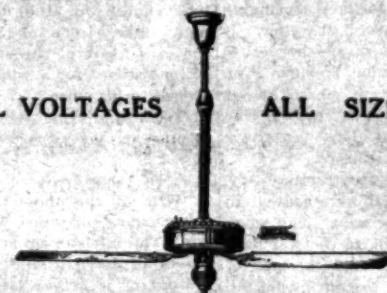
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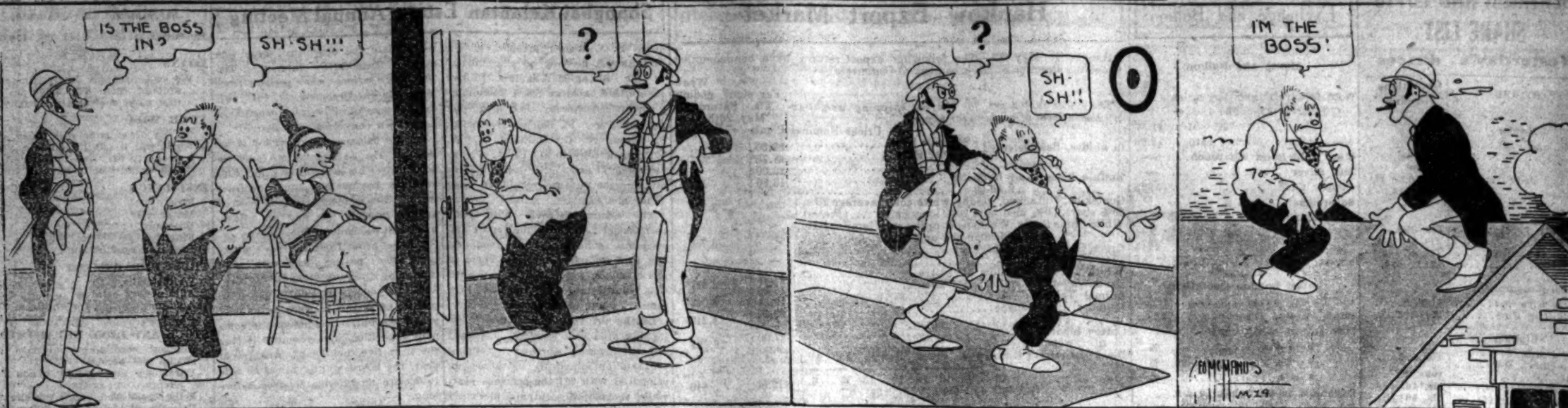
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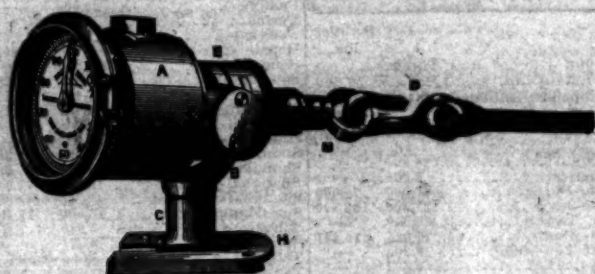
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The Calendar And Russia

The calendar is one of those things which most people take for granted. It is regarded as a simple and necessary equipment of every well-regulated household or office, and few people, probably, pause to consider the wealth of history, stretching back to the remotest period, which lies behind it. In this respect, indeed, the calendar is a snare and a delusion, for, from the very first moment when one begins to make inquiry into its history, one is involved in many other studies. There are associated with it great political questions and great religious questions. There are masses of the most abstruse mathematical calculations to be faced, whilst it involves, or may involve, a careful study of practically the whole field of astronomy. Then, if anyone imagines, when he first engages in this inquiry, that he has simply to trace through a single thread, which has one end in the beginnings of things and the other on his writing desk, he is doomed to disappointment. There are other calendars, still in use today, and many others were at one time in use, and they all have histories. However, the Julian calendar, to which Russia, by a special edict, has at last conformed, after holding out successfully against it for more than three hundred years, is now by far the most important of those at present in use, and the coming in of Russia places it in the position of a world calendar.

Russia, in the change she has just made, has performed an act besides which the national writing off of an hour at the commencement of summer time is indeed a small matter. She has written off no less than thirteen days, and, in order to bring herself

into line with the rest of the world, took a leap, from April 18 to May 1. Thus is a long controversy now practically settled. It had its beginnings more than three hundred years ago, and it came about in this way: In early times the Romans were wont to divide their year into ten months, but, later on, in the days of the kings, they adopted the lunar year of 355 days, divided into twelve months, with an occasional intercalary month to preserve the due adjustment. In process of time, however, the priests who had charge of the matter, either through carelessness or ignorance, allowed confusion to creep in, and by the time of Julius Caesar the matter was crying out vociferously for drastic adjustment. Julius Caesar, accordingly, grappled with the question in B. C. 46. The year was divided into 355 days, and, every fourth year, one day was added, the length of the year being assumed to be 365 1/4 days. As a matter of fact, however, the year is less than 365 1/4 days, by eleven minutes and forty-eight seconds, and this fact was the source of all the trouble which followed, for some sixteen hundred years.

In those sixteen hundred years, the few minutes each year grew into days, and by 1582 the discrepancy between the official date and the actual date amounted to ten days. This shifting of days had caused great disturbances by unfixing the times of the celebration of Easter, and likewise of all other movable feasts, and so, in the year already mentioned, Pope Gregory XIII. decided that a reformation was necessary. After carefully investigating the matter, with the help of the astronomer Clavius, he ordained that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582, and that, in the month of October in that year, the calendar should jump from the 4th to the 15th. In order that this displacement should not occur again, it was further ordained that every hundredth year should not be count-

ed as leap year, excepting every fourth hundredth, beginning with 1600. In Spain, Portugal, part of Italy, France and the Roman Catholic Low Countries, the change was made, although not in every case on the same date; but in the Protestant countries the innovation was strenuously resisted, and the Lutherans of Germany, Switzerland and the Protestant Low Countries did not agree to the change until the year 1700. England stood out for another half century, and it was not until 1751 that an act was passed for equalising the style, in Great Britain and Ireland, with that used in other western countries of Europe. By that time the ten days of Gregory's time had grown to be eleven, and so, when the change was made, the 2nd of September, 1751, became the 14th, and an incensed populace paraded the streets of London, calling upon the authorities: "Give us back our eleven days!" Russia and Greece still held to the old style, the discrepancy, of course, accumulating all the time. Now Russia has made the leap, and Greece alone is left, to represent the old order.

War And Literature

(Continued from Page 6)
solemn and tremendous festival will not be by "muffling."

Sir Herbert is one of the few contemporary actors to achieve fame also as a writer. His successful volume, "Thoughts and Afterthoughts," was followed recently by a collection of short stories called "Nothing Matters," which has been highly praised by authoritative critics. He is interested in all literary matters and his study of modern writing has caused him to believe that the war's effect on literature has so far been anything but stimulating.

"If one may judge them by their sterility during the last few years," he said, "the English writers must be very busy in the war. They are doing very little work—we have Rupert Brooke's five sonnets and H. G. Wells's 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through'—and practically nothing else of significance from the writers of England."

"And what is your brother doing?" asked the reporter.

"I haven't seen any work by Max for a long time," said Sir Herbert. "Max's pen is in its scabbard and his pencil in its rest upon the wall. But Sir Herbert believes that the ultimate effect of the war will be beneficial to literature. 'There will be no more luxury for awhile,' he said, 'and luxury is fatal in literature. It has been said that an artist must always be hungry; certainly an overfed nation cannot produce works of art. Once the Germans were idealistic, creative, an example to the world. But the fatal luxury of the nouveaux riches killed their souls. All Europe has been too luxurious, and the new Europe, clean and strong, will be a more fertile soil for the growth of works of art than the Europe of the years before the war. But just now we must not expect great plays, great poems, great pictures. You can't write poetry in a motor smash. Art cannot flourish in blood.'

Sailed from Shanghai

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| For London, etc. | |
| Fushimi Maru | May 7 |
| Hirano Maru | May 8 |
| Kaga Maru | May 12 |
| Kitano Maru | Apr. 13 |
| Miyazaki Maru | May 3 |
| Pembroke Maru | May 6 |
| Katori Maru | June 2 |
| For New York | |
| Tatsuno Maru | May 21 |
| Tokio Maru | May 21 |
| For San Francisco, etc. | |
| Korea Maru | May 3 |
| Siberia Maru | May 15 |
| Tenyo Maru | May 28 |
| For Seattle | |
| Awa Maru | May 6 |
| Yokohama Maru | May 14 |
| For Tacoma | |
| Panama Maru | May 18 |

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
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Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. and S. B. | \$655 |
| Chartered | \$59 10s. |
| Russo-Asiatic | \$5 25s. |
| Cathay, ordy. | Tls. 6.30 B. |
| Cathay, pref. | Tls. 5.15. |
| Marine Insurance | |
| Canton | Tls. 350. |
| North China | Tls. 142 1/2 S. |
| Union of Canton | Tls. 570. |
| Yangtze | \$217 ex 73. |
| Fire Insurance | |
| China Fire | \$146 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | Tls. 335 B. |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 123. |
| Indo-China Def. | 109s. N. |
| Shanghai Tug (C) | Tls. 16. |
| Shanghai Tug (O) | Tls. 46 1/2. |
| Kochien | Tls. 38 B. |
| Mining | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 10 ad B. |
| Oriental Cons. | \$7 1/2. |
| Philippine | Tls. 6.80. |
| Raub. | \$2.65 N. |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock | \$120 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 93 1/2 S. |
| New Reg. Works | Tls. 12 1/2. |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 71 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 79 S. |
| Land and Hotels | |
| Anglo French Land | Tls. 83 1/2 B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 79 B. |
| Waihaiwa Land | Tls. 2. |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | Tls. 2 1/2. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 50. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50. |
| Cotton Mills | |
| E-w-o. | Tls. 152 1/2. |
| E-w-o Pref. | Tls. 100 B. |
| International | Tls. 89. |
| International Pref. | Tls. 68. |
| Laow-kung-mow | Tls. 70. |
| Ogden | Tls. 24. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 123 B. |
| Kong Tlk. | Tls. 14 Buyers. |
| Yangtsepoos Pref. | Tls. 5 1/2 B. |
| Yangtsepoos | Tls. 101. |
| Industrials | |
| Butler Tls. | Tls. 23. |
| China Sugar | \$107 N. |
| Green Island | Tls. 7.80. |
| Langkat | Tls. 17 B. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 140 S. |
| Stores | |
| Hall and Hols. | \$16 1/2 B. |
| Lewellyn | \$40. |
| Lane, Crawford | \$100. |
| Moutrie | \$35. |
| Watson | \$6 1/2 B. |
| Weeks | \$15 1/2 ad B. |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma | Tls. 1 1/2. |
| Amberst | Tls. 1. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10 1/2 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 5.40 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 38 S. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1.20. |
| Bukit Teh Alang | Tls. 4.20. |
| Bute | Tls. 1.20. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Cheng | Tls. 2.90 B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2.90 B. |
| Domination | Tls. 11 B. |
| Gula Kalumpung | Tls. 8 B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 2 1/2. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 6 1/2 B. |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.90. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 27 B. |
| Karan | Tls. 13 1/2. |
| Kota Bahru | Tls. 9 1/2 S. |
| Kroewek Java | Tls. 18 1/2 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 10.85. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 3.80. |
| Permatia | Tls. 1.20. |
| Repah | Tls. 1 B. |
| Samarang | Tls. 7 1/2. |
| Semambu | Tls. 1 1/2 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 14 1/2 B. |
| Shanghai Kiebang | Tls. 0.90. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 B. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 12 1/2 B. |
| Sungai | Tls. 1.75 B. |
| Sungai Duri | Tls. 1.65 B. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 1 1/2. |
| Shai Kalantan | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.85. |
| Taipin | Tls. 3 B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 1.17 1/2 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 21 1/2 ad B. |
| Uluohi | Tls. 0 1/2. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 6 B. |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 110. |
| Cully Dairy | Tls. 10 Sa. |
| Shai Elec. and Ab. | \$2. |
| Shanghai Trans. | Tls. 7 1/2 B. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 24 B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30. |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| Shai Telephone | Tls. 84 1/2 S. |
| Shai Waterworks | Tls. 250 B. |

a. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 5, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

G. \$1.00 @ 85 1/2 = Tls. 1.15 @

73.2 = Mex. \$1.57

Mex. Dollars: Market rate... 73.85

Shai Gold Bars: 97s touch...

Bar Silver... 1805

Copper Cash... 1805

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/64 = Tls. 5.61

exch. @ 73.2 = Mex. \$ 7.66

Peking Bar... 2915

Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 35 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount... 5%

Market rate of discount... 5%

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. Paris on London... \$7.37

Er. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.68

Consolidated... f

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-7

London... Demand 3-7 1/2

India... (nominal) T.T. 255

Paris... T.T. 487

Paris... Demand 487 1/2

New York... T.T. 85 1/2

New York... Demand 85 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/2

Japan... T.T. 60

Batavia... T.T. 205

Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-8 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-8 1/2

Paris... 4 m-s. 50 1/2

New York... 4 m-s. 88 1/2

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of

June:

f = Hk. Tls. 5.93

Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.40

" " 1 = Marks 4.41 (nom.)

Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.94

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.35

" " 1 = Rupees 2.31

" " 1 = Roubles 8.56

" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, June 5, 1917.

Official

Yangtsepoos Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.50

Langkat Tls. 16.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25

Consolidated Tls. 3.00

Canniftings Tls. 6.75

Tamah Merah Tls. 1.20

Tamah Merah Tls. 4.17 1/2

Direct

Ayer Tawag Tls. 37.50

Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00

Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.95

Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, June 5, 1917.

Direct

Chengs @ Tls. 2.00 cash

COTTON MARKET

London, June 4—Today's cotton

prices were as follows:

Mid-American Spot... 14.88d.

July-August... 14.02d.

October-November... 13.66d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Mantschappi tot Mij-

bosch-en Langbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

June 3 was 79 tons."

WE

SELL LAND

COLLECT RENTS

NEGOTIATE LOANS

INSURE PROPERTY

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

18 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 23.—The following export returns have been compiled

under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-

cluding cost of packing for export.

Per picul ending

Tls. Saturday,

May, 26th, 1917

Prices Nominal Piculs

Cowhides, Best selected Summer Hair... 52.50

Seconda... 41.75

Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs... 22.00

2 10-60... 18.00

Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs... 5.786

50% short, 50% med. and 20% long hair... 3.786

White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hempor Ramie)

Green China Grass, Szechuen... 14.15

White Vegetable Tallow 5 1/2 titre... 13.20

Green Vegetable Tallow, 5 1/2 titre... 13.25

Animal Tallow... 28.60

Gallnuts, Usual shape... 27.00

Cotton Licos... 29.00

Black Bristles, 1 Ridings 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2

Sesamum Seed, White... 112.00

Yellow... 8.10

Black... 3.469

Yellow Beans... 40.487

Broad Beans... 728

Sesamum Seed Oil... 11.80

Groundnuts (with shells) 11.80

Groundnuts (shelled) 11.80

Wood Oil... 259

Tea Oil... 11.80

Rape Oil... 11.80

Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to May 31, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:

By Way of Shanghai

Hankow Tea. Kinkiang Tea. Re-exports.

Season 1917 X 18 1,205 lbs. 14,743 lbs.

1916 X 17 525,036 " 503,431 "

1915 X 16 3,891,447 " 1,742,320 "

Total 1917-18. 1916-17. 1915-16.

Via Shanghai.

To Great Britain... 500 lbs. 201,604 lbs. 2,904,277 lbs.

United States and Canada... 7,671 " 29,267 " 6,889 "

Continent... 34,705 " 240 "

Russia in Europe... 143,713 " 527,389 "

do via North... 186,918 " 660,856 "

Shanghai... 4,928 " 103,684 " 91,785 "

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

The following is the Balance sheet

of the tenth half-yearly report, for

the year ended December 31, 1916:

Liabilities

Deposits... 123,477,520.77

Exchange Sold... 617,309.99

Bills Payable... 463,075.57

Foreign Credits, Acceptances and Guarantees... 16,503,607.16

Due to Other Banks... 2,036,737.04

Due from Foreign Banks... 1,794,486.59

Rebate on Bills not yet due... 499,282.57

Interest accrued on Deposits... 744,799.23

Capital fully paid... 15,000,000.00

Reserve Fund... 1,350,000.00

Reserve for Doubtful

Total... 163,666,673.35

Assets

Loans, Bills discounted and Exchange Purchases... 109,383,359.62

Customers' Liabilities on Foreign Credits, Ac-

ceptances and Guarantees... 16,503,607.16

Transfer Savings Office Government Bonds... 16,239,577.39

Municipal and Other Securities... 3,072,640.00

Due from Other Banks... 687,767.50

Due from Foreign Banks... 213,054.73

Bank Premises and Furniture... 1,756,346.21

Real Estate... 27,764.65

Foreign Currency and Money at Call and at Short Notice... 1,300,000.00

Cash in Hand... 14,048,580.89

Total... 163,666,673.35

Profit and Loss Account

To Reserve Fund... 250,000.00

To Dividends... 197,690.21

To Reserve for Doubtful

Debts... 70,000.00

To Pension Reserve... 50,000.00

To Bonus... 34,051.85

To Balance Carried Forward to Next Half-Year... 334,051.85

Total... 536,542.03

By Balance brought forward from Last Half-year... 333,322.71

By Reserve for Doubtful

Debts... 70,000.00

By Pension Reserve... 50,000.00

By Bonus... 34,051.85

Total... 536,542.03

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

Shanghai-Kelantan Estate Annual Meeting

Mr. E. A. Menor presided at the

first annual meeting of shareholders

of the Shanghai-Kelantan Rubber

Estate, Ltd., held at No. 4 Yuenning-

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

Head Office:

21 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochan, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colon, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
Fookchow, Medan, Tavy (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Haiphong, Peking, Tourane.
Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:

En France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
En London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 1 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in both tael and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$18,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors

\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Fommers, Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, (Chairman).
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colon, Malacca, Singapore.
Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Hioho, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kope. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government

3,500,000

Reserve Fund

1,743,000

Head office: PERSOUMAN.

Paris Office: 3, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan, Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Nicolaiewsk, Yokohama, Dalny, Dairen, O-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserves \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhan, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

11 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Fernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 30,000,000

London Branches:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Aetungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lanchow, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus, U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits, 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

55 Wall Street, New York.

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

38 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macao, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. G. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kluckhau Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilts 60,000,000 (about \$5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Guilts 9,225,431 (about \$871,150)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Ting, Dejenber, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tiliatja, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Branches:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$3,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H. \$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H. \$120,000

Investment reserve fund, H. \$ 20,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 18 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Branches:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9757

Amusements

SHANGHAI ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Rd. and North Szechuen Rd. (about 150 yards from Range Rd.)

PROGRAMME

For Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, June 4th, 5th, & 6th.

Two performances nightly at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

Tonight Showing:—THE GREAT ITALIAN ART FILM IN 2 PARTS

"The Daughter of Herodias"

featuring the celebrated artist, Mile. Napierkowska, of the Paris Opera.

This production is one of the most gorgeous, magnificent and dramatic that has ever been screened.

Tonight will be shown also THE SELECTED AND SCREAMING COMEDIES

entitled:—"BILLY JOINS THE NAVY"

"HAM SPOOK RAISERS"

"THE LAUGHING GAS"

and the interesting film "ANNAMITE RECRUITS AT EXERCISE"

Admission Prices: Stalls 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Wo-chang Road (Near Koppo Road) Programmes for June 6th and 7th.

"A HUSBAND'S SUSPICIONS"

"THE IRON CLAW"

"THE HIDDEN FACE"

"THE PLUCK FOR LIFE"

"SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS"

"THE POLICE DOG"

Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday

Admission Prices: 1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

TWO SHOWS Every Night: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m. Matinees on Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

J. R. WILLADSEN

Presents the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---------|------|-------------------------|---------------|------|----------|
| June 11 | 5.00 | Victoria B.C. & Seattle | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 12 | 8.00 | San Francisco | Nippon maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 13 | 8.00 | New York via Panama | Toyou maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 14 | 8.00 | San Francisco | Shinyo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 15 | 8.00 | Victoria B.C. & Seattle | Shidzuka maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 16 | 8.00 | San Francisco | China | Am. | O. S. K. |
| 17 | 8.00 | Tacoma & Seattle Wash | Mexico maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|------|----------|
| June 7 | 11.50 | Kobe & Osaka | Kama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 8 | 8.00 | Nagasaki | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 9 | 8.00 | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Yamashiro maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 10 | 11.50 | Kobe | Mishima maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 8.00 | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Omi maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 12 | 8.00 | Kobe | Kamakura maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 13 | 8.00 | Kobe and Osaka via Moji | Kama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 14 | 8.00 | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Shidzuka maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 15 | 8.00 | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | China | Am. | O. S. K. |
| 16 | 8.00 | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Chikugo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|----------------|--------------|------|----------|
| June 8 | 8.00 | London | Tonyama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 10 | 9.00 | London etc. | Kama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 8.00 | Liverpool etc. | Kashima maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------------|
| June 6 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 8 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 9 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 10 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 11 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 12 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 13 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 14 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 15 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 16 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 17 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 18 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 19 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 20 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 21 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 22 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 23 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 24 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 25 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 26 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 27 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 28 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 29 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 30 | 6.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|------------------------------|------------|------|----------|
| June 6 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Sanyo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 8 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 9 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 10 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 11 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 12 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 13 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 14 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 15 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 16 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 17 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 18 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 19 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 20 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 21 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 22 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 23 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 24 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 25 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 26 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 27 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 28 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 29 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| 30 | 6.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shimabara | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|--------|------|-------------|--------|------|--------------|
| June 6 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 8 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 9 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 10 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 11 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 12 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 13 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 14 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 15 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 16 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 17 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 18 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 19 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 20 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 21 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 22 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 23 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 24 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 25 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 26 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 27 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 28 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 29 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |
| 30 | 6.00 | Hankow etc. | Ningbo | Chi. | N. S. S. Co. |

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|
| June 5 | Vingpo | Kiansean | 3012 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 6 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 7 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 8 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 9 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 10 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 11 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 12 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 13 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 14 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 15 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 16 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 17 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 18 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 19 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 20 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 21 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 22 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 23 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 24 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 25 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 26 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 27 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 28 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 29 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |
| 30 | Swatow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. | KLYW |

Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|-----------------|
| June 5 | Hankow | Chungking | 1311 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 6 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 7 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 8 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 9 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 10 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 11 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 12 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 13 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 14 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 15 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 16 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 17 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 18 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 19 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 20 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 21 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 22 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 23 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 24 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 25 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 26 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 27 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 28 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 29 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| 30 | Hankow | Hsin Ningbo | 1612 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Capt. A. S. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEUCHANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Szechuen, Capt. Simons, will leave on Saturday, June 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Capt. Simons, will leave on Saturday, June 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Taisei Maru Capt. S. Honjo, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, June 7 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenho tons 2365 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Tel. No. 246.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suifu tons 2371 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, June 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 246.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Nankin, Capt. E. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and Canton.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. Paramore, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. P. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamishashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yatszepoo wharf on June 9, at 3 p.m. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4947.

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, June 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Capt. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4947.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Business and Official Notices

BUY "RUBE AND THE YANKEE GIRL"

by
F.H. and Lawrence Mott
The world is sad indeed, but
read about the American farmer,
and

SMILE!!!

Entire proceeds for the French
Red Cross!!!

KELLY & WALSH
Far Eastern Publishers.

14096

Motor Spirit

In order to discourage the rumour
of an imminent large advance in
prices of motor spirit which has re-
cently been circulated in Shanghai,
the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North
China), Ltd., have authorised those
garages who deal exclusively in
SHELL motor-spirit to offer their
customers contracts for either six or
twelve months forward on the basis
of present prices. Particulars can
be obtained from any of the follow-
ing garages:

The Auto Palace Co.
The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
The Eastern Garage Co.
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor
Co., Ltd.
The Star Garage.

14093

The Karan Rubber Estate Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Seventh Annual General Meeting
of Shareholders will be held at the
Offices of the General Managers of
the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road,
TODAY, the 6th June, 1917,
at 4 p.m., when the Report and
Accounts for the year ended 31st
March, 1917, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 28th
May to the 6th June, 1917, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. R. Burkill & Sons,
General Managers.

13855

Foreign Laundry

41 Great Western Road
(French Concession)

A foreign laundry has been opened
under foreign supervision; skilful
labor.

Prices moderate, and prompt deliv-
ery.

14070 J. 10.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Directors have declared a second
interim dividend, for the year end-
ing 30th September, 1917, of 10 per
cent on the issued Capital of the
Company, being equal to One Tael
per share, payable on the 15th day
of June, 1917, to Shareholders on
the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 12th
to the 15th June, 1917, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

14079

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

WINES AND SPIRITS

and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

AT

Exceptionally Low Rates

Correspondence Solicited

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Now he has arrived Shanghai and
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14024

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Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

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Supt.

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FROM PEI TAI HO Lane,
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Will finder please communicate with
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14062 J. 6.

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14091

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

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TO LET, Central, two good cool
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reasonable terms. Also one good
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THE CHINA PRESS.

14090

TO LET in the Western district,
one furnished attic with bathroom.
Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14088 J. 8.

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furnished room with bathroom and
verandah, facing south. Breakfast
if desired. 57, Range Road.

14091 J. 7.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
furnished bedroom with bathroom
attached, near tram. Apply to Box
152, THE CHINA PRESS.

14095 J. 12.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, for
six or nine months. A flat of three
rooms, with bath room and kitchen,
all comfortably furnished. Electric
light, geyser and telephone. Vacant
from July. Apply to Box 137, care
of THE CHINA PRESS.

14064

IN most comfortable residence, nice
home offered two paying guests.
Thorough good table, tennis court.
Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14056 J. 7.

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen
Road, several large well-furnished
rooms, facing south, with verandah,
private bathrooms. Excellent board.
(Allies).

14033 J. 7.

GODOWN, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two floors, each 65 ft.
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THE CHINA PRESS.

14097 J. 8.

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POSITION WANTED by a
youth, as assistant or clerk, with
knowledge of typing, shorthand and
office routine. Apply to Box 146,
THE CHINA PRESS.

14086 J. 10.

CLERK, Englishman, 23, desires
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capacity, 7 years experience in Lon-
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156, THE CHINA PRESS.

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after 4 p.m. Accurate and confiden-
tial. Apply to Box 141, THE
CHINA PRESS.

14078 J. 7.

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Chinese clerk, who has many years'
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and write English, possesses good
knowledge of general office work,
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good connection with native dealers.
Good reference. Apply to Box 123,
THE CHINA PRESS.

J. 2

POSITION WANTED. American
accountant, Credit man and
General office man, twenty-eight
years of age and married, desires
permanent position in North China
after July first. Broad experience
and excellent references. Please
state full particulars, salary, etc.
Address, P.O. Box 418, Manila,
P. I.

14043 J. 3.

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WANTED, services competent
housekeeper in exchange board-
residence. Reply, giving age, na-
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CHINA PRESS.

14098 J. 6.

WANTED: Japanese Amah to
accompany small family to Tsingtau
for the summer. Must have refer-
ences. Apply to Box 145, THE
CHINA PRESS.

14084 J. 7.

WANTED: Experienced and
well-educated assistant interpreter
or compradore for law office. Must
have good business connections.
Excellent prospects for right man.
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PRESS.

14082 J. 7.

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to accompany shroff, after 4 or 5
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preferred. Apply to Box 140, THE
CHINA PRESS.

14077 J. 9.

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WANTED, unfurnished flat or
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district. State particulars to Box
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14074 J. 7.

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marine motor, 35 h.p. Can be seen
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CHINA PRESS.

14089 J. 7.

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Male. Apply to Box 142, THE
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14080 J. 6.

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Newington Marvel, Champion of
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first class condition. Apply No. 3
Minghong Road.

FOR SALE, two-cylinder, 12 h.p.
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neto, Mex. \$225. 16-inch revers-
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American putty. Write T. M.
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THE CHINA PRESS.

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